

Basque Intelligence Service
Section I

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552

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Section 552a

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11/19/42

BASQUE DELEGATION OF NEW YORK CITY

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In April, 1942, the Basque Delegation of New York City was reported to be possibly pro-Axis in its sympathies. This group was formerly pro-Loyalist according to the information available. (65-41299-48-10 P)

It is reported Jose Antonio Aguirre is in charge of this delegation and that he is president of a world wide organization of Spanish Basques. It is stated Aguirre is the former president of the Basque Republic and has been insistent that the Basque organization be used for propaganda purposes by the United Nations.

A strictly confidential source reports Aguirre as a Basque "extremist" whose views on Basque autonomy are repugnant to all the important divisions of Spanish political thought.

It is also reported by the same source that Aguirre directed a letter to an individual in South America during the early part of 1942, wherein he allegedly indicated that he was endeavoring to secure all of the necessary financial and Governmental assistance to aid the Basques in establishing themselves as a separate part of Spain.

In this letter Aguirre also encouraged the addressee to campaign for funds and to spread propaganda not through the medium of a newspaper, but through personal contact, and directed that all money collected should be sent to New York City to be used for purchasing airplanes during the present war.

Aguirre stated the money used to purchase these planes would be returned to the Basques at the end of the war and that by this gesture they would obtain the good will of this country.

NOV 25 1942

In this same letter, Aguirre allegedly referred to Mr. Tolson he had with the Vice President of the United States.

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aguirre in this same letter allegedly stated that a victorious British Empire would not solve their problem since it was because of a Spanish monarchy similar to England that Spain lost everything.

Aguirre reportedly stated in his letter that he had received information to the effect that Hitler has Francisco Franco's consent to march through Spain whenever he desired. (100-101074-6)

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b7C

Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Kramer

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

(100-101074-8)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ramon de la Sota is reportedly registered with the Secretary of State under the Act of June 6, 1938, requiring the Registration of Agents of Foreign Principals. At the time de la Sota registered he gave his address as 30 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (100-101074-8)

It is stated Jose Antonio de Aguirre believed to be identical with the above mentioned individual has corresponded with numerous individuals residing in various countries in South America concerning the activities of Basques.

In August, 1942, it was reported by a confidential source that Jose Antonio de Aguirre attempted to obtain an immigration visa to this country in September, 1941 so that he could leave Spain. It is alleged many influential people in this country furnished letters to the officials responsible for issuing the immigration visa.

The same confidential source described de Aguirre as "an eminent anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist and one who would never be of any danger to this country". At the time he applied for the immigration visa it was pointed out that in view of his sympathies and his work in connection therewith, it was feared that he and his family might become victims of the Nazis.

The immigration visas for Aguirre's entire family were approved and they arrived in the United States during October, 1941. It appears that en route to this country, Aguirre received a very cordial reception by the President of Argentina and an impressive banquet was arranged in Buenos Aires. It is stated Uruguayan authorities were at the border to meet Aguirre and he was said to have received a very enthusiastic welcome at Montevideo. It is reported he was very well known in South America because of his work in connection with the Basque people. (100-101074-9)

During August, 1942, it was reported Jose Antonio de Aguirre, the exiled president of the Basque Republic, departed from the United States at Brownsville, Texas on August 18, 1942 en route to Mexico City. It is reported that Aguirre is a lawyer and is presently employed as a professor at the Columbia University in New York City where he allegedly teaches history.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

It is stated Aguirre resides at 8 Gedney Circle, White Plains, New York and is a citizen of Spain. It is further reported Aguirre accepted an invitation of the National Universities to tour Central and South America, and deliver lectures. It is reported he was scheduled to visit Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Cuba, and then return to the United States via Miami. Aguirre allegedly advised that he was the President of the Basque Republic which was considered by the Basque people as a separate republic but was never recognized as such. He allegedly stated that he was opposed by and his citizenship was recalled by Franco.

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He allegedly left Spain in exile in 1939 and remained in France until May, 1940. It is stated in an attempt to escape, he travelled through Belgium, Germany, Sweden and finally arrived in South America during November, 1941.

At the time of his departure from the United States, Aguirre stated the purpose of his trip to Central and South America was to aid the United Nations in their war effort. (40-14311-8)

This same source reports that Aguirre and de la Sota approached the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Vice President of the United States. It is reported Aguirre and de la Sota were warmly received by the Vice President and the Rockefeller Center, and were promised considerable financial assistance. According to the confidential source, the promises of assistance and cooperation have not materialized to his knowledge.

(100-101074-8)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
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Mr. Ladd _____
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Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
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Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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RENOVACION ESPANOLA DECLASSIFIED BY

ON 5-11-1968

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It is reported this is a Falangist group which was established in San Francisco, California in 1939 as a branch of the Club Isabel y Fernando of New York City. The latter club was allegedly operated by the Spanish Falange in New York City.

It has also been reported the Spanish Falange purposely concealed under the title Club Isabel y Fernando. During the early part of 1942 the Renovacion Espanola in San Francisco was believed to have only four members.

In August, 1942, it was reported this organization ceased to exist as such in the San Francisco area but its former members were known to be in close touch with one another and were believed to be carrying on pro-Franco activities as individuals. It was reported at the same time, these former members were active in other Spanish organizations in the San Fran. Moco area and constituted a pro-Franco influence within these organizations.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE KNOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
COMMITTEE PRO-FRANCE

DATE BY

It is reported this organization was created in San Francisco, California several years ago at which time the patrons were

It was reported during March, 1942, this organization had widely expanded and there was some indication that it would merge with the Renovation Espanola.

In August, 1942, it was reported the previously indicated wide Mr. Tolson expansion of this organization ceased and its membership was comprised at Mr. E. A. Tamm time in part of the same individuals who formerly belonged to the Mr. Clegg Renovation Espanola.

Mr. Glavin _____

Mr. Ladd _____

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Carson _____ This was an association of shippers, exporters and professional Mr. Colley men who reportedly worked in close harmony and constituted the Spanish front Mr. Hendon in the United States. This organization was reported as being a link in all Mr. Kramer Fascist organizations in the United States from DIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. McGuire Latin America.

Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Gandy _____

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The New York Office of this organization was the Hotel Empire. A branch of this organization existed in Los Angeles, California and it was reported this group was the common center of Spanish Fascism on the West Coast. It was also reported rallies of this group were usually held at Santa Barbara, California.

It is reported the branch in Los Angeles, California was founded in September, 1938 and was incorporated under the laws of the State of California on December 5, 1939. According to the articles of incorporation this association was formed:

To promote respect for public and social order, the due respect and obedience of and to the laws of the United States of America and to sanction and sponsor the acceptance of the Catholic social order in family life. To group together socially and fraternally all Spaniards and friends of Spain and to maintain the prestige of Spain and all Hispanic countries and to promote and maintain the good relationship of the United States with said countries.

To promote high cultural standards and to publish and furnish publications on various topics on religious, social and educational subjects and to cooperate and assist the Spanish department of schools, colleges, and universities.

The articles also provided that the principal office of this organization would be in Los Angeles, California. The financial statement of this organization for the year 1941 reflected that the association had a balance of \$1633.57, of which \$740 was represented by War Savings Bonds. The association in Los Angeles, California has been reported to be the nucleus of the Spanish Falange movement in that area. It is reported the organization has approximately 50 members in the Los Angeles area.

During the summer of 1942, it was reported this organization was not actively engaged in subversive activities but that pro-Nazi and pro-Franco Spaniards continued to attend the meetings and to some extent influenced its discussion and sympathies.

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It was also reported during the summer of 1942

The following individuals were reported as the officers of the Casa de Espana in Los Angeles, California:

[REDACTED] President

[REDACTED] Vice-President

[REDACTED] Director

[REDACTED] Secretary

[REDACTED] Treasurer

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UNION ESPANOLA DE CALIFORNIA, INC.

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This organization is reported to be a mutual benefit association group and is allegedly the largest Spanish organization in the San Francisco area. The organization has been in existence since 1922. The branches of this group exist in South San Francisco and Redwood City, California. There are no indications this organization is engaged in any subversive activities.

During the latter part of the summer of 1942, information was re-

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LOS PAN-AMERICANISTAS

This group which is active in the City of San Francisco is reported to be an organization to promote the Spanish language and social contacts. The membership of this organization is gradually growing and its membership is composed principally of individuals of Italian or German origin. Very recently this organization split into two groups, the first of which is considered to include those members who are patriotic Americans. It is believed the second group has been formed as a front for the dominating members of the organization who are of Italian or German origin.

The officers of this organization are reported as follows:

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President

Secretary

Vice-President

Sub-Secretary

Treasurer

SOCIEDAD CERVANTES ESPANOLA

It is reported this is a mutual benefit and social organization and is not believed to engage in any un-American activities, but among its membership of approximately 400, a small percentage is openly pro-Fascist.

The following are the officers of this organization:

Sunnyvale, California

President,
Secretary,

Mountain View, California

President,
Secretary,

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Redwood City, California

President,
Secretary,

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XENTIAL

SPANISH PALANGE

The only political party in Spain today is known as the Spanish Palange. Its correct name, however, is the Palange Espanola Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional Sindicalista P.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S. (The Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx of the National Syndicalist Attack Squads).

This is a well disciplined Party, organised on the same lines as the Nazi and Fascist Parties. General Francisco Franco is the Party leader and head of the State. It is reported the Palange Espanola de las J.O.N.S. was established in Spain by the merger of the Palange Espanola and the Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional Sindicalista on February 13, 1934.

Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera was named on October 5, 1934 as National Chief. On November 20, 1936 Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera was assassinated and on April 16, 1937 the Palange Espanola de las J.O.N.S. and the Comunion Tradicionalista merged and became one single organization with the name of Palange Espanola Tradicionalista y de las J.O.N.S. under the leadership of Generalissimo Franco. On April 19, 1937, General Franco made the Palange the only Party of the Spanish State.

The Franco government allegedly opposes Pan-Americanism and the Monroe Doctrine in the same manner as did old Spain. The Spanish Palange in foreign countries, including the United States, is organized along the same lines as the Palange within Spain itself.

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It is reported military training is a regular part of the training for these groups. Palangist officials abroad are reported to be appointed and removed by the National Delegate of the Foreign Service from Madrid Spain. The Palange uniform is the blue shirt. It is allegedly worn openly in many Spanish-American countries and in Puerto Rico. It is not worn openly in the United States. The Spanish Government is reported to be competing vigorously with its cultural exchange program of the United States to win the loyalty of Spanish-American youth.

It is reported that Spain has the initial advantage in that Spanish is spoken in many of the Latin American countries. The literary production of Spain is said to be one hundred per cent Palangist and Spanish publishing houses, spreading Palange doctrines through their branches in Latin America, are allegedly very busy.

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It is reported publishing firms in Mexico City and Buenos Aires during 1941 published a dictionary filled with Falangist propaganda.

Although the Auxilio Social poses in the United States, Cuba, and elsewhere as a neutral relief organization, it is actually functioning as a division of the Falange Party, headed by a widow of a Falangist martyr. It is stated the Auxilio Social cannot collect funds except under the direct supervision of the Falangist officers. It is also reported Falangists make use of their diplomatic and consular officials in connection with the functions and propaganda work of the organization.

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It is further reported the Spanish Fascist organization uses the radio to further its aims and daily broadcasts from Madrid are designed for Latin America.

It is reported Spanish Falangists have been active in the following countries:

Argentina
Brazil
Cuba
Mexico

Nicaragua
Panama
Puerto Rico
Uruguay

Venezuela

In the United States, the Falangist organization has allegedly been established in New York City. It has been reported the Spanish Falange operated through the Spanish Library of Information, the Casa de Espana, and the Club Isabel y Fernando.

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In September, 1941, it was reported the Falangist organizational strength in Tampa, Florida, was approximately 1200 and consisted of part Spanish and part Italian. It was reported at the same time, meetings of this Falangist group had been discontinued.

In the spring of 1942, it was reported the Spanish Falange had become international in scope and had spread particularly to the Western Hemisphere. It was also reported the general headquarters for the Party in the United States was located at Washington, D. C., and for Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, the headquarters was in Guatemala City and for South America in Buenos Aires.

The Party is allegedly divided into groups of one hundred, known as a centuria, and each is headed by a chief. Each centuria is divided into sub-groups of ten individuals and the identity of the persons in charge is not known to the individual members, according to the information received.

In Puerto Rico, it is reported former active members of the Spanish Falange formed a group apart from the Spanish colony in Puerto Rico, in that they scorned both the followers of the Republican Government of Spain and the followers of the Franco government who are still in support of the Falange principles and aims.

It is also reported several members of the Falange in Puerto Rico have made statements to the effect that they obtained American citizenship for the protection of their business interests and their immediate families. Several of the loyal Spanish citizens in Puerto Rico have withdrawn from their positions in civilian defense, because of the fact that members of the Falange were serving on the same committee as they.

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During August, 1942, it was reported that Falange activities in this country were centered in and controlled from the various Spanish consulates and in certain instances, consular officials were the recognized leaders of Falange sympathizers in their territories.

It was also reported at that time that it was not believed there was a Falange Party organization in this country, in the sense that there is an organized group with regular meetings, written reports, and organizational activities as such.

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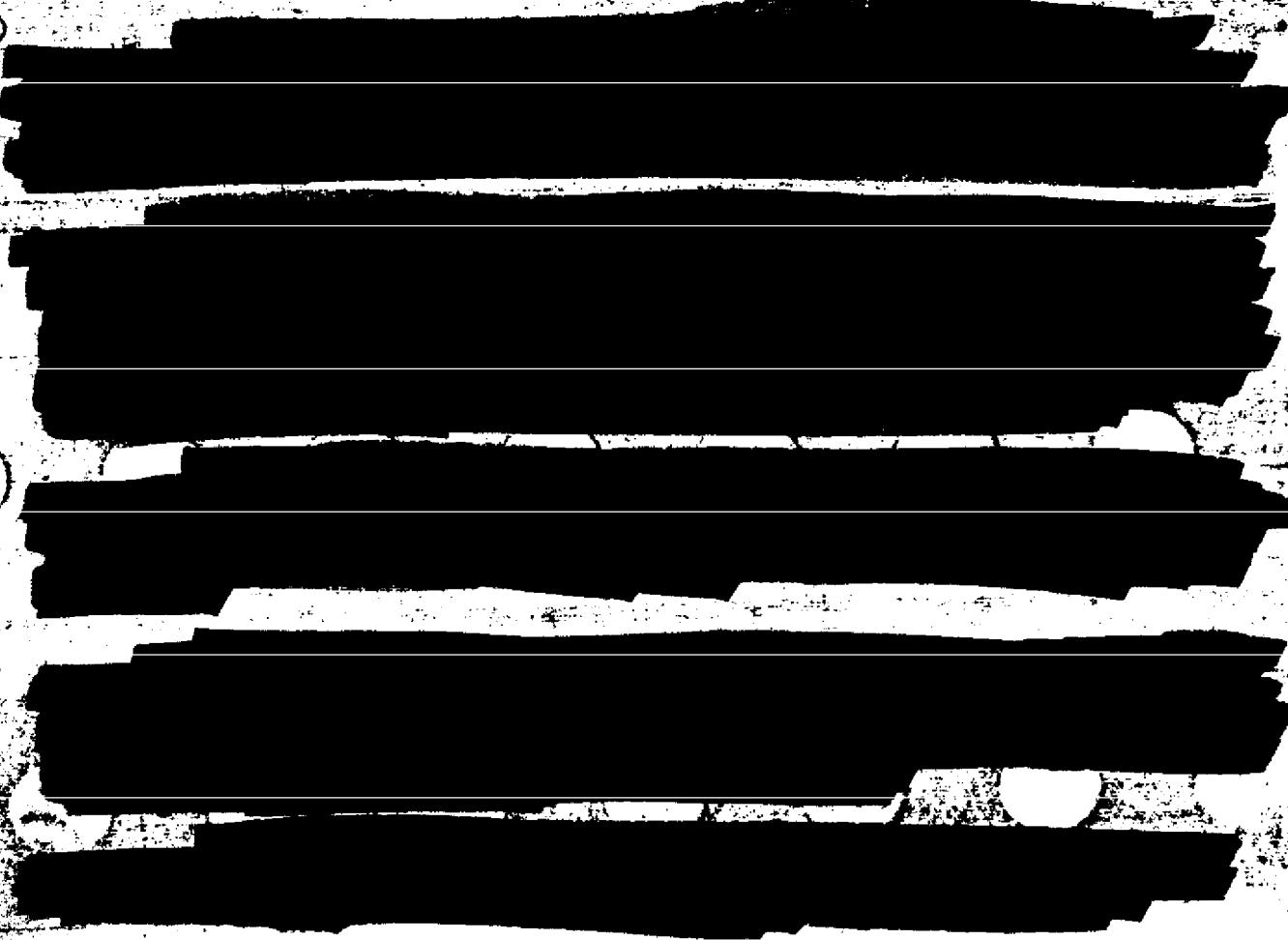
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At the same time it was reported that the Spanish Falange in Puerto Rico was believed to have gone underground and there were believed to be approximately 500 individuals in Puerto Rico who are members, former members or close sympathizers of the Falange.

During September, 1942, General Franco replaced his brother-in-law, Serrano Suner, as Foreign Minister and as Chief of the Falange Party. It is reported Suner has been noted for his pro-axis sympathies and actions, and it was not yet known whether the principal motives for this change were personal or political. If they were political, it is believed that General Franco was attempting to strengthen his control over the domestic political situation. The change cannot be regarded as unfavorable to the United Nations, according to many sources.

Suner in his position as Foreign Minister has allegedly molded Spain's diplomatic policy to collaborate with the Axis, while in his position as Chief of the Falange Party, he has fostered cooperation by the Falange in this hemisphere in the subversive activities of Axis agents.

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NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

This Party first became well known in the Island of Puerto Rico in 1932 when its present leader and president, Pedro Albizu Campos, was successful in getting his Party members to vote in the general election at which time they polled 5,257 votes out of a total of 383,657 cast by the Island's population for that year of not less than 1,600,000. The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has not voted at a public election since 1932.

It is reported this Party has been without funds and has always been so. It has been determined this Party has never at any time maintained funds of any nature in any bank or institution. It is alleged that the Nationalist Party has never operated from a reserve capital but has always carried on their work by subscription or donations.

The main difficulty of the Nationalist Party has always been of a financial nature. It is not believed the Party has ever received funds from any outside source or political organization.

It is also reported that the majority of the members of the Communist Party in Puerto Rico were formerly members of the Nationalist Party and are believed to belong to both Parties at the present time. Those who claim to belong to one Party are known to be in sympathy with the other and these organizations are allegedly very closely associated as members of the Communist Party almost always speak at meetings of the Nationalist Party and vice versa while each claims to be working for the ultimate and complete independence of Puerto Rico.

During November, 1941 it was reported the Nationalist Party did not have over 2700 members.

Information is available to the effect that the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico was headed by Pedro Albizu Campos who is a Harvard University graduate and who pursued the practice of law in Puerto Rico. During 1936 he established himself as president of the Republic of Puerto Rico at Aguas Buenas. Campos, together with his lieutenants, by means of posters, speeches and the press, called for the evacuation of the United States officials from Puerto Rico and advocated the use of arm rebellion and insurrection if necessary to accomplish this end.

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During the same year the Nationalist Party recruited the Army of Liberation to be used in bringing about the independence of Puerto Rico.

The Nationalist Party under Campos had for its objective the immediate and complete independence of the Island, which was to be obtained in any manner possible, including recourse to insurrection and rebellion. Campos was president of this Party for seven years prior to his conviction, during which time he made innumerable and inflammatory speeches against the alleged intervention of the United States in Island affairs.

He published a revolutionary magazine entitled, "La Palabra", which advocated the use of armed force if necessary to insure the evacuation of the Island by Americans. He even went so far as to call for universal recruiting to obtain his end and in compliance with his instructions such recruiting was carried on in practically every town on the Island, between January 7, 1936 and January 22, 1936.

As a result of such recruiting activity, more than 10,000 men were enlisted in the so-called "Liberating Army of the Republic". Campos appointed military instructors and instructions were given the recruits in the basic elements of warfare. The activities of Campos and the Nationalist Party culminated in the assassination of the American Chief of Police, Colonel E. Francis Riggs, at San Juan, Puerto Rico on February 23, 1936.

On April 3, 1936 a Federal Grand Jury sitting at San Juan, returned an indictment against Campos and others, charging violation of Sections 4, 6, 7, and 88 of Title 18, U. S. Code, involving a conspiracy to incite insurrection and rebellion.

On July 13, 1936, Campos and others were found guilty on all three counts in the indictment and sentences were imposed upon the following persons:

Pedro Albizu Campos

Sentenced to serve six years in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.

Julio M. Velasquez

Sentenced to serve four years in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for four years.

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Juan Antonib Corretjer

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Sentenced to serve five years in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.

Juia F. Velasquez

Sentenced to serve six years in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for four years.

Pabla Boado Ortiz

Sentenced to serve four years in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

Clemente Soto Velez

Sentenced to serve four years in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

Erasmo Velasquez

Sentenced to serve four years in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

Juan Gallardo Santiago

Sentenced to serve four years in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.

It was reported in May, 1942, that the Nationalist Party had been very active since February 1, 1942, soliciting funds and issuing propaganda pamphlets and newspapers in creating opposition to the Selective Service Law. Several drives for the collection of money for the Party's support were undertaken and according to information received from confidential informant [REDACTED]

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From February to May, 1942, propaganda by the Nationalist Party tended to grow more viciously and statements against the so-called American Regime of Force in Puerto Rico became more and more frequent.

Attacks have been made generally over the signature of the president of the Party in the newspapers which are published by the Nationalist Party members accusing the United States of being the cause of practically every social and economic ill which affect Puerto Rico and urging the people of Puerto Rico to unite in opposition to the American Government. No reference has been made to the use of arms or violence to overthrow the Government, however, there can be no doubt that the purpose of this organization is to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico by any means possible.

Numerous indictments have been returned against members of the Nationalist Party who refuse to register under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 because they did not recognize the authority of the United States Government to require such registration.

Some of the Party strength has disappeared recently since several of the most prominent and influential members of the Party have been convicted of violations of the Selective Service Law. The membership of this organization is still bitterly anti-American and in many instances pro-Axis. One member of the Nationalist Party has been arrested and indicted on a sabotage charge for cutting a field telephone wire used by an Army anti-aircraft search light post in Puerto Rico. When this line was cut, this individual pinned a note to it, stating, "Heil Hitler. I am a Fifth Columnist".

CIRCULO MISPANO AMERICANO

This is an almost exclusively feminine organization, holding monthly meetings at the Roman's City Club in San Francisco, California. It is reported the activities of this Club are without criticism, although it is known that at a meeting given in December, 1940, which was dedicated to the Consul of Spain in San Francisco, the Spanish flag was in prominence and the meeting was attended by approximately 90 ladies and a few gentlemen. At this meeting several speakers paid tribute to the New Spain and the festivities culminated in one of the speakers giving a Fascist salute and stating "Arriba Espana" which means "Up Spain". A considerable group of those present are reported to have returned the salutation.

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UNION NACIONAL SINARQUISTA

The following information has been received from sources considered reliable:

I. ORIGIN

The UNION NACIONAL SINARQUISTA was founded on May 27, 1937, in the City of Leon, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, when two active Falangists, JOSE and SALVADOR TRUEBA OLIVARES, appeared before a notary, MANUEL VILLASEGOR, and registered a constitution for the Union. The witnesses were a German engineer, one HELMUTH OSKAR SCHEITER, ADOLFO MALDONADO, MELCHOR OMEGA, state officials, and ISAAC VALDIVIA.

It was not the first time that these Spaniards with Mexican citizenship had tried to start an organization. In 1935 they inspired ANTONIO UQUIJA to found a group called by the same name one night in Morelia. The first chief of that little group was JOSE TRUEBA OLIVARES, from 1935 to 1936. The second and last chief was the MANUEL VILLETA, a lawyer. This group fared poorly because it lacked direction and somewhere along the line the Nazi network stepped in.

II. MEANING OF SINARQUISM

The work "SINARQUISM" is a coined Spanish word that means literally "Without Anarchy."

III. ORGANIZATION

A national committee directs the entire movement; it has divided the country into regional committees; more or less according to the different states, and in turn each regional committee controls the municipal committees, the latter controlling the rural sub-committees.

SINARQUISM embraces all classes of society, but especially the peasants and workers, convinced that the virtues of Mexico are to be found in the people, from whom the salvation of Mexico is to be erected. In order to become a member of the organization, one must be a Catholic in good standing and of Mexican extraction. SINARQUISM, wherever Mexicans may be found, seeks to unite them and add them to its ranks but forbids the admission of foreigners. Exclusively Mexican groups within each state of the country constitute the SINARQUISTA organization, and, since there are no important groups of Mexicans abroad except in the Southern part of the United States, it is only there that the NATIONAL SINARQUISTA UNION has appeared to organize them according to the laws of this Republic.

The number of the members of the SINARQUISTA movement is increasing daily. This is due to its appeal to the worker and the peasant, to its understanding of their problems and to its doctrines, as well as to the irreproachable conduct of all of its chiefs.

They claim that SINARQUISM is not a political party; it has declared

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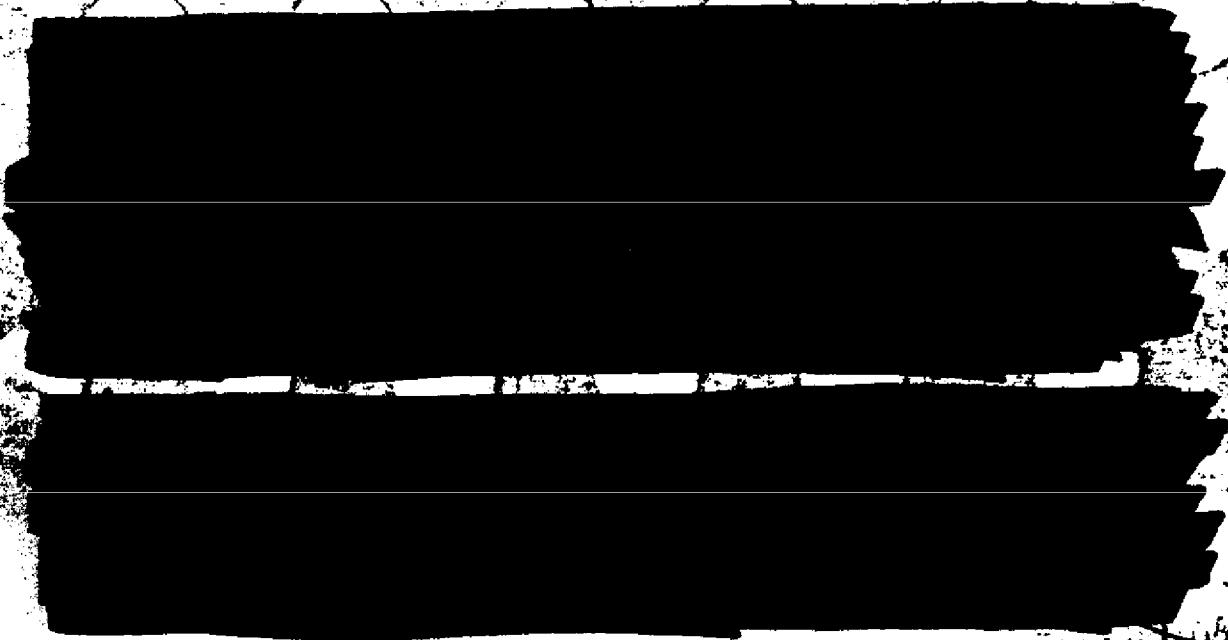
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many times that it does not desire to participate in public administration but that it is ready to cooperate in all activities which seek the general welfare of the people. They further state that the principles of SINARQUISM are those of the people and that is why SINARQUISM condemns all revolutionary movements. The members are not to combat the government but merely to point out the abuses of the government, and they present passive resistance to arbitrary impositions contrary to their ideals. Their biggest objective is to destroy Communism. It is opposed to and an adversary of historical materialism; it is opposed to the delusive society without classes; it condemns class war and class hatred. SINARQUISM is the defender of private property and seeks to destroy those exploiting their native land, namely, Mexico.

J. MEDEO QUIÑONES, presently publisher of the newspaper, "El Sinarquista," stated that SINARQUISM has been slandered to the effect that they are influenced by Nazis, Fascists, etc., and that it is not more than a Fifth Column in the service of the totalitarians. In answer to this charge, QUIÑONES stated that "no social program could be established in Mexico upon the principles of Nazism, Fascism or any other totalitarian form of government." He stated that SINARQUISM demands that there be absolute freedom of education in Mexico and that it is a social movement among the masses, which aspire to their own just, moral and material betterment, occupying itself primarily with the condition of the Mexican worker and peasant, attempting for them to lead the kind of lives to which they are justly entitled in accordance with the cultural and religious traditions of Mexico and to gain economic security for their families. The organization denies that it is a political party.

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It has been found that the connection between the Sinarquista organization and the Roman Catholic Church is a matter of controversy. It is known that SALVADOR ABASCAL, leader of the SINARQUISTA in Mexico, has studied for the ministry and has a great many friends in the Catholic Church whom he used as advisors; a number of the Catholic priests have been observed at the meetings, and meetings have been held in Catholic schools and churches on occasion.

Early in the operations of the Union, SALVADOR ABASCAL became a willing servant. It is alleged that he is an opportunist of the dangerous type and talked himself into his present position. It is known that German agents had worked out a scheme for the Spanish Falange in Spain to take over much of the active direction of the Union due to the desire to keep things on a Spanish language and cultural basis for public consumption. ABASCAL to these German leaders proved to be an ideal leader, since he would take orders and stood high with the Archbishop of Mexico.

ABASCAL'S real birthplace is in doubt; some records give it as Morelia Michoacan, while others put it in Valle de Santiago, Guanajuato.

IV. PROGRAM AS ALLEGED BY ORGANIZATION - Sixteen Points of Sinarquism Advocated as Objectives by Organization,

1. We consider the defeat complex of those who believe it is impossible, the surging of a new country in Mexico, to be criminal and cowardly.
2. We proclaim that our country's salvation will come when we will triumph over cowardice and exercise our rights and obligations.
3. We proclaim that the interests of our country's welfare are supreme and above those of the individual and the classes.
4. We condemn the Communistic tendency to unify all countries into a sole universal republic. We will defend the independence of Mexico.

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5. We repudiate the anti-patriotic trend to divide the people into laftist, rightist, revolutionary and reactionary parties.

6. We refuse all symbols foreign to our nationality.

7. We affirm the right of private property and strive to create a special social condition to make its acquisition a reality. To the Communist cry of, "all Proletarians", we proclaim, "all owners."

8. We rebel against the injustice of a state in which the multitudes live in slums while a few live in palaces.

9. Mexico must have an abundant production of goods and we will strive to obtain a just and equal distribution of same.

10. Sinarquism condemns race hatred because it divides the country and nullifies its business and moral economy.

11. We will not admit the exploitation of the social class by another.

12. We fight for our Mexico free of foreign manipulations; an internally free Mexico.

13. We proclaim for Mexico its truthful political and economic independence, as a guarantee to every Mexican's real liberty.

14. We condemn the violation of man's natural rights by the dictatorships and we fight against those who pretend to enslave the souls.

15. We repudiate the State which will not intervene to grant justice, but only strives to gain its selfish and individual interests.

16. For Mexico we want a government, strong and just, conscious that to serve the people is the only reason for their being in power; whose chief endeavor shall be to keep its actions within the limits that mark the well-being of the Mexican Nation.

V. PROGRAM AS ALLEGED BY CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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An example of the sentiment of the SINARQUISTA with reference to the above is reflected in an article published in "El Sinarquista" on June 29, 1941, which states, "Our leaders do not ignore that the United States negroes and Mexicans, who are classed as 'gentlemen of color,' suffer infamous humiliations and in some restaurants in Texas and California you find the sign, 'Negroes, Mexicans and dogs not allowed.' However, the governments of both countries are fighting in order that our citizens will not suffer the humiliation and contempt of the Yankees. Today the United States is pretending to abolish racial distinctions which have been in force for many years. However, we have a right to be suspicious of any sudden changes brought about by danger, which carry a stamp of egotism typical of the Anglo-Saxons."

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The investigation of this organization would not be complete without due importance being given to a smaller but powerful group in Mexico called the "Acción Nacional." This is a group made up chiefly of business and professional men who are close to the Church and interlinked with the SIMARQUISTAS through the Falange. The Falange is said to get its principal secret support from the Acción, using the SIMARQUISTAS to bring in the faithful in the lower classes. Outwardly, it is giving the impression of striking a line pose as the coming "Save Mexico group."

The Acción keeps its membership under cover and its leaders shun the limelight. Its program is based upon ideas little different from the SIMARQUISTA Union. It wants a strong state to think and speak for the people. It sees a great opportunity for the Church to play the leading part in a new nationalist type of government. It is extremely anti-American; it is not only resentful of American influence but it criticizes President AVILA CAMACHO for cooperating with the United States.

While the Accion seems to be on a different level from SINARQUISM, actually it is believed to be an important part of the real Nazi-Palange program for the Mexican totalitarian state, and any difference in levels would be ironed out when the emergency arose.

This information is corroborated by information intercepted by the Office of Censorship, in which an unknown writer addressed a letter to an individual in Mexico City, a portion of which letter with reference to this organization is set out. This letter was dated May 18, 1942, to [redacted] Mexico, D. F.

Translation is as follows:

The founders of the organization, according to the writer, are as previously stated, the OLIVARES brothers and the following:

MANUEL ERASMO PRINCI
HERCULANO MENDOZA DELGADO
ISAAC GUZMAN VALDIVIA
MANUEL TORRES BURGO
FEDERICO MELENDEZ
JUVENTINO CARMONA
RODRIGO MORENA XIMENES

All of these, the unknown writer states, are followers of OSKAR HELLMUTH SCHREITER, referred to above. This informant advises that OSKAR HELLMUTH SCHREITER is the chief of the Fichte Bund.

In the letter it is stated that the program of the Accion Nacional embodies constant attacks on the syndicate organization of workers, the apology of Fascist system of corporations directed by the bosses, the praising of the Nazi principles relative to the importance of the race and blood in the sense of presenting as vital factors of the nation the Hispanic-Mexican descendants of the conquest. The pages of the "El Sinarquista" newspaper are full of articles written by members of the Accion Nacional on which the hatred for Democracy is established, presenting it as the cause of anarchy and disorder in the same terms that Hitler and Mussolini have referred to it.

To be noted in connection of the above that on March 5, 1942, there

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was received from the National Comorship Office a report reflecting a letter from one [REDACTED] to one [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED], both of [REDACTED] New Mexico, the writer being a Mexican priest and a member of the ELARQUIA UNIDA UNION. In his letter, which was dated February 4, 1942, he stated, "How happy and joyful you must be since you have been in the land of the little neighbors (U.S.), but nevertheless among others of our Mexican countrymen.... I hope you will be happy and make good use of the time to prepare yourself for God and Country. Have you taken on any damn 'gringo' ideas yet? Have your feet become large like theirs and your skin whiter? I couldn't distinguish you from the whites (in the photo). These people are very pagan and maliciously against religion. For the love of our fatherland we shall go to Guatemala, Father [REDACTED] and I." There was the following postscript to the letter: "These damn 'gringo' Jews! Their day of reckoning will come! Down them!"

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VI. PERSONNEL IN MEXICO

Principal "advisors" - SALVADOR THUERA OLIVARES, JOSE THUERA OLIVARES and ALFONSO THUERA (he prefers to omit the name OLIVARES, although he is of the same family). ALFONSO acts as Jefe of the State of Guanajuato and editor of the Union's newspaper. His older brothers have pushed him into an important position where he "carries" Leader ABASCAL for the Falangists.

Central Committee - composed of national delegates appointed by ABASCAL. Known national delegates are [REDACTED] in Puebla and Tabasco; [REDACTED] at large; [REDACTED] for Jalisco and Armascalientes; [REDACTED] in Zacatecas; [REDACTED] for Queretaro; [REDACTED] in Michoacan; [REDACTED] in Guanajuato; [REDACTED] in Sinaloa; and [REDACTED] in Chihuahua.

Regional Leaders: Mexico, D. F. - [REDACTED] Guanajuato, [REDACTED]; Tabasco, [REDACTED] Sonora, [REDACTED]; Sinaloa, [REDACTED]; Coahuila, [REDACTED]; Chihuahua, [REDACTED]; Morelos, [REDACTED]; Tlaxcala, [REDACTED]; Puebla, [REDACTED]; Veracruz, [REDACTED]; Oaxaca, [REDACTED]; Chiapas, [REDACTED]; Yucatan, [REDACTED]; Campeche, [REDACTED]; Quintana Roo, [REDACTED]; Baja California, [REDACTED]; Baja California Sur, [REDACTED]; and [REDACTED] in the north.

Press - Assisting the Editor, [REDACTED] Home Editor, [REDACTED] Administrator, [REDACTED] Editorial offices of "El Sinarquista" and general offices of the Union, at 69 Venustiano Carranza St., Mexico, D. F.

American cell connections with main office - Fresno, Calif., [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] El Paso, [REDACTED] who is said to work both

CONT'D

sides of the border. Very little information on American connections is available.

VII. ANTI-AMERICAN ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE "EL SIMARQUISTA" NEWSPAPER

An article published in the issue of June 29, 1941, stated:

"We do not believe that England and the United States are fighting for 'Liberty.' The Anglo-American democracies are not forms of government that deserve to endure. They signify capitalistic and anti-Christian oppression and are destined to perish."

The following appeared in an issue of the newspaper dated April 10, 1941:

"The fact is that the United States is not in a position to wage a victorious war in Europe in her present circumstances.

"Personally I believe that by means of our retirement from Europe after the last war, and by means of our failure to prepare ourselves for this war for several years, we find ourselves obligated to a country with military isolationist ideas. I believe that if we abandon this country at the present time we are inviting a national disaster in the same manner that France and England met with disaster."

Also, in the same paper:

"Much has been said in Mexico about the existence of the Fifth Column in the service of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. Perhaps it exists.

"What is most evident is that there exists a Yankee Fifth Column in the service of the Washington London Axis that is working against Mexico."

The following appeared in an issue of the "El Simarquista" dated April 24, 1941:

"We cannot help but laugh at certain activity of some of our neighbors that reveal astonishing crudity.

"For example, to attract the sympathy of the Mexicans Mr. DANIELS dressed as a charro (cowboy) and thought that with that he would fall for him.

"But fortunately there are still a few Mexicans who have a conscience and their dignity and they laugh at these ingenuities whenever."

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The following is a translation of an article entitled "April of 1914," which appeared in the same newspaper:

"While our authorities are content to celebrate Pan-American Day and applauding the sweet word of Mr. DANIELS, let us not completely forget a recorded historical act and in which Mr. DANIELS, Mr. ROOSEVELT and the American Navy participated (Referring to the battle of Vera Cruz, in which American forces fought against the Mexicans.) and not precisely their plan of Pan-American help."

The article continues:

"This act occurred in the month of April, 1914, and we are going to briefly refresh your memory.

"VICTORIANO HUERTA governed the country. Mexico was thrown into a civil war. In the north there were Carrancistas, the Villistas and many other groups of armed bandits. In the south there were the zapatistas. And each of these bands received arms from the United States to further constant turmoil in our country. Mr. WILSON was President of our neighbor nation at that time and was ferociously anti-Mexican.

"Our poor country was submerged to the neck in a foul storm of blood and ~~and~~. On the northern border consignments of arms entered for all the bands designed or designated to the destruction of Mexico. In these conditions Mexico could not defend herself and DANIELS could command his squadron, which ruthlessly occupied the port of Vera Cruz and caused the flow of Mexican blood."

The portion of a diary of a SIMARQUISTA Leader on a trip from Mexico City to Tucson, Arizona, published on Page 3 of the issue of July 17, 1941, of "El Simarquista" reads as follows: "On Wednesday, June 20, said goodby to the SIMARQUISTA leaders from California: PORFIRIO RIVERA, ISAIAS TORRES, JUAN LOPEZ, D. ANTONIO CORTEJO and YERZO MEDO. Tucson was founded by Spaniards in 1552. Today there does not remain the least trace of that empire. Today it is an American city. I went out to take a walk and I happened to make friends with a Jew. I immediately learn that our Mexican people are treated like slaves. I feel ashamed. I think of our Government, and our nation. What are we, Mexicans? . . . We are slaves, despised, humiliated, full of misery, of vices, and all kinds of ailments."

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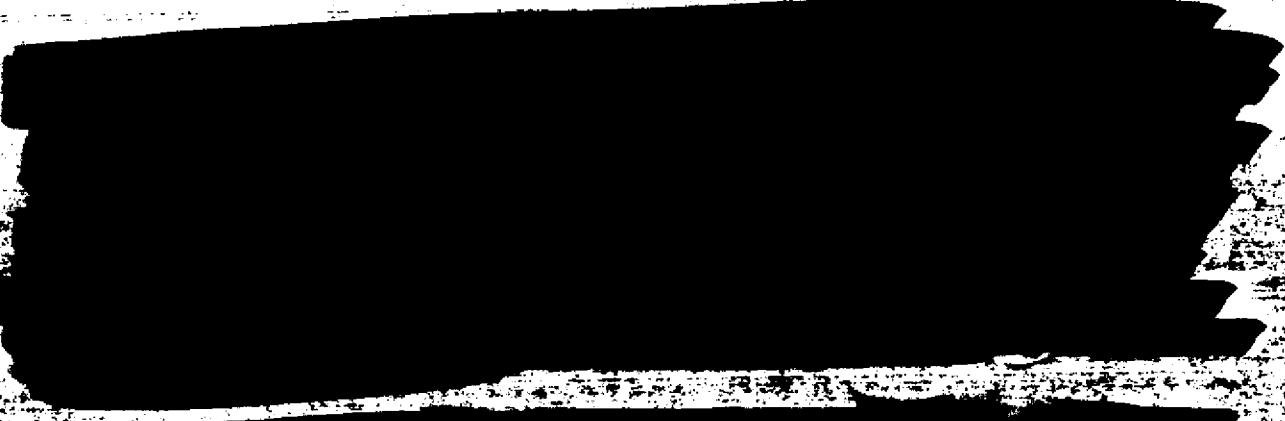
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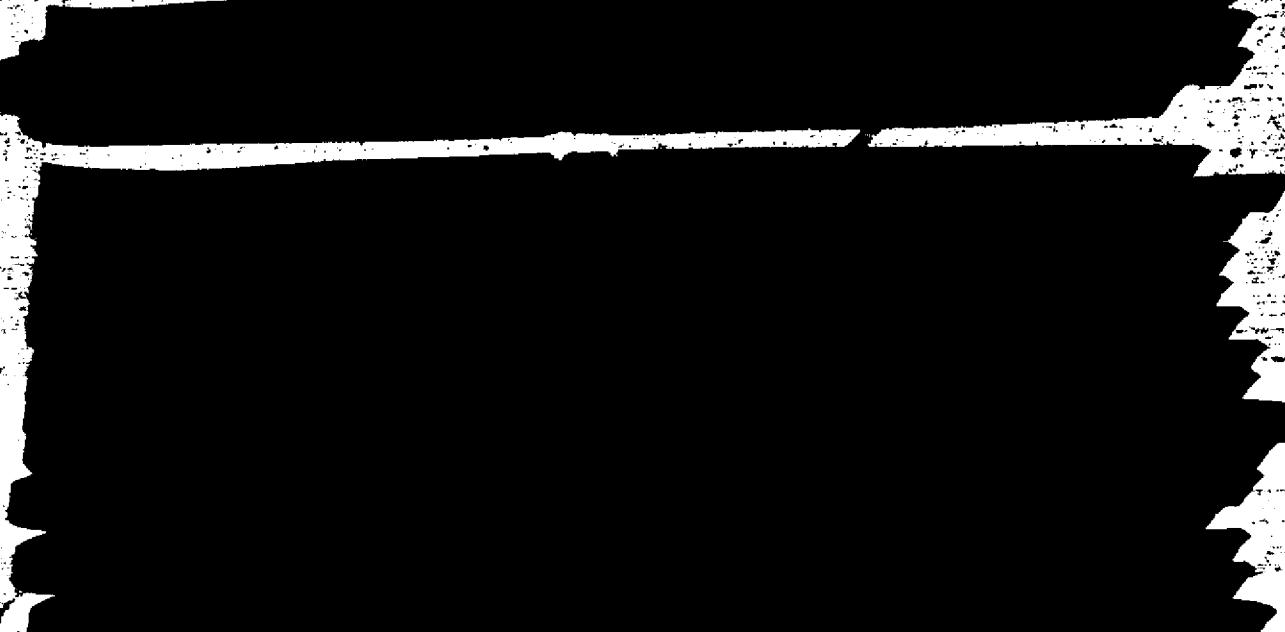
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However, he stated that this organization is very anti-American because of the numerous past Mexican-American wars but he was of the opinion that it was not at all pro-German. According to [redacted] members of the organization are totally pro-Mexican and Fascist in the sense that they adhere to the principles of Spain, considering Spain as the Motherland. In that sense they may be said to lean toward Germany as Germany aided Spain in a civil war in stamping out the enemy of the organization, namely, Communism. However, as a majority of the numbers

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- 29 -

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are Catholics. [REDACTED] advised that they would definitely not aid Nazi Germany to obtain her ultimate purpose if she attempted to invade the United States through Mexico, as such an accomplishment would lead to the destruction of Catholicism.

[REDACTED]
On February 23, 1942, a confidential informant ascertained that a great number of the members were told that Washington was responsible for Mexico's plight, as it has always kept Mexico divided, poor and uneducated; that Washington accomplished this by backing irresponsible, unworthy elements of the Mexican Government.

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On May 5, 1942, [REDACTED] Mexico, upon being interviewed, stated that in his opinion the organization was not of potential danger although he had heard a great number of rumors while in Mexico that it was pro-German.

A resident of [REDACTED] Texas, advised he denounces SINARQUISM as a movement dangerous to the institutions of democracy and the United States.

[REDACTED] they attempted to stir up the members to open rebellion against democracy and the United States, slandering in different ways its doctrines with a defiant attitude, and desired to disintegrate the country in the hope of setting up a new order like the one set up by the government of Franco in Spain.

[REDACTED]

If is of extreme interest to note that in a letter to an individual residing in Mexico, D. F., dated May 18, 1942, and unsigned, the unknown writer corroborates all of the foregoing information concerning the organization, its policies, pro-German leaders and ties with the German government.

The following information concerning the Sinarquista movement appeared in the October 30, 1942, issue of the "Overseas News Agency":

Mexico City Sinarquist

By O. I. Roche

Copyright, 1942, Overseas News Agency

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- 30 -

Mexico City, Oct. 30 (DNA) — The Sinarchists, Mexico's aspirants to totalitarian control of the country, have fallen out among themselves, and may be near a break-up.

"Since Mexico's entry into the war and Germany's setbacks in Russia, Axis stock has taken a drop, and with it the stock of the Sinarchist leadership. Some factions inside the national Sinarchist Union feel that if the organization is to go on at all, it should hook up with the United Nations.

"The dissension in Sinarchist ranks was mentioned recently by Mexican Interior Minister Miguel Aleman, and the dissension has been emphasized by new developments. A rural circulating library was set up by the Sinarchists, precipitating a controversy over the type of political literature to be introduced. One wing opposed the introduction of pro-Falangist and anti-Semitic propaganda, while a pro-Axis faction insisted that its representatives pass on all books.

"Quarrels have arisen over the use of funds collected for so-called colonization purposes. Sinarchists have estimated that at least 750,000 pesos have been collected by the organization to finance three colonies in Northern Mexico, but that the colonists appeared to be in need of food and equipment, and were on the point of abandoning the projects.

"Meanwhile, Salvador Abascal, who was the 'Fuehrer' of the Sinarchists until publicly exposed as an associate of Axis agents, is being sued in lower (Mexican) California by Sinarchist colonizers there, who charge that he has pocketed funds collected for the colony. The present Sinarchist 'supreme leader', Manuel Torres, has come to Abascal's defense.

"The Sinarchist organization was formed in the Mexican City of Guanajuato in 1937 with the aid of two Nazi agents, Friedrich Wilhelm Heim and Oskar Hellmuth Schreiter."

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EX-44

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAWRENCE H. O. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL WAR POLICIES UNIT

No. SPANISH ORGANIZATIONS

Reference is made to your memorandum dated September 19, 1942, wherein you requested information contained in the files of this Bureau concerning seven organizations and one individual mentioned in the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at San Francisco, California, April 30, 1942, entitled "Spanish Activities in the San Francisco Area."

Inasmuch as you have indicated that the Special War Policies Unit is presently engaged in making a survey of the activities of Spanish organizations in this country, there is attached a memorandum outlining the pertinent data contained in the files of this Bureau concerning the following organizations mentioned in your communication, as well as several other Spanish organizations which are deemed to be of interest at this time.

SPW

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Renovacion Espanola
Committee Pro-Franco
Circulo Hispano Americano
de San Francisco
Club Isabel y Fernando

There is likewise attached a memorandum outlining information in our possession concerning the "Basque Delegation of New York City."

With reference to subject [redacted] I wish to advise that our files contain no information other than that outlined in the referenced memorandum of Special Agent [redacted]

Mr. Tolson _____

Mr. E. A. Tamm _____

Mr. Clegg _____

Referring to the "Students International Travel Association, W.I.T.A." I wish to advise that the following investigative reports concerning this organization have been forwarded to the Division of Records:

Mr. Nichols _____

Mr. Rosen _____

Mr. Tracy _____

Mr. Watson _____

Mr. Coffey _____

Mr. Readon _____

Mr. Kramer _____

Mr. McGuire _____

Mr. Quinn _____

Mr. Nease _____

Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Honolulu, T. H., November 1, 1941, entitled "Sita Travel, Incorporated."

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Honolulu, T. H., April 4, 1942, entitled "Sita Travel, Incorporated. Internal Security - S."

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Memorandum for Mr. Lawrence N. C. Smith
Page 2

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Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at San Diego, California, May 19, 1942, entitled "Sita Travel, Incorporated; Internal Security - G."

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Springfield, Illinois, June 3, 1942, entitled "Sita Travel, Incorporated; Internal Security - G."

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Chicago, Illinois, September 25, 1942, entitled "Sita Travel, Incorporated; Internal Security - G."

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Los Angeles, California, September 29, 1942, entitled "Sita Travel, Incorporated; Internal Security - G."

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson ~~Indicates~~
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gavin
Mr. Lee
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Re

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mail
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OFFICE OF THE CIVIL ATTACHE
EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MEXICO CITY

April 16, 1943

Director, F. B. I.

Re: Basque Intelligence Service

Dear Sir:

This office is forwarding herewith for the Bureau's information one copy of the second issue of the fortnightly publication GUZKO DEYA (Voice of the Basques) which is issued by the Basque Delegation at Calle de Dinamarca, 64, Mexico, D. F. A quick perusal of the contents of this publication seems to indicate that it is primarily a nationalistic, historical, and social publication.

Very truly yours, S. I. C.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
A - APR 21 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Desde la contracancha

Méjico y la Pelota Vasca

La pelota, un deporte que nosotros, los vascos, estamos acostumbrados a ejercitarnos desde nuestra más temprana infancia, se ha impuesto en el mundo. Hoy son campeones los países que no lo practican. Se juega en Cuba, en Manila, Brasil, Estados Unidos, China... Pelotaris vascos salen de su patria con diferentes rumbos. Porque si es verdad



y la pelota requiere agilidad nerviosa y destreza lo demuestra esta instantánea fotográfica...

que este deporte se ha generalizado entre los originarios de casi todos los países, el practicarlo con la desvergüenza que le imprimen nuestros compatriotas es cosa que nadie mejor puede realizar.

Es natural que así sea. El vascote una pasión extraordinaria por el deporte predilecto de su raza. La pasión nació con él. En tiempos remotos se jugaba a la pelota en Irlanda y Grecia; nadie sería capaz de juzgarlo. No obstante, puesto que la pelota, su procedencia, resulta tan tonta, coincidiendo precisamente el origen de los vascos, cabe dudar si serían estos los que descendían ascendencia no prerromana esa diversión viril, alegre y lúdica. Es lo cierto que fueron ellos los únicos que han dado este deporte carta de naturaleza. Que lo practicaron con más afición, más voluntad y pasión.

los bueñicos arrancaron de don vasco, cuando los canarios se presentaron al sol del clima subtropical, en cualquier ocasión flamenca o de tristeza, en círculo sidiario, entre risas y brotes de risa, sin él darle cuenta, así todos sus manifestaciones la pelota.

restaurar al hombre que de ego hace una profesión, nace Euzkadi. Sus primeros juegos, dudable que los realizaron en el interior de la iglesia de su pueblo, parecen mal aliados del carácter. Cualquier autor habrá sido una invitación a quitarle la ropa y lamerse como un toro tras de la diminuta asta de madera. Han encendido de desvergüenza, no habrá tirado a jugar cuatro, cinco o más

partidos sin experimentar fatiga o desgana.

De ahí que de Euzkadi salgan por el mundo los "ases" que entusiasman a propios y extraños. Ellos, sin embargo, no creándose de encuentros de interés, saben ganarse el aplauso, porque el deporte es viril, tiene la energía emotiva de la tragedia y la belleza depurada de un arte consumado. Es un juego de taquilla, que atrae a los frontones a un sin fin de aficionados. Lo mismo que el béisbol, el boxeo, el fútbol o los toros desperta emoción, estimula, enciende.

Aquellos modestos muchachos de Markina, de Ondarroa, de Plasencia, Vergara, Villabona, Pasaia, Tolosa, San Sebastián, de todos los pueblos y ciudades del País Vasco, consideran la pelota como una carrera más. Azares de la vida, incapacidad para dedicarse de lleno a la pelota, o descubiertas inclinaciones a otros menesteres podrán desviar sus sueños juveniles; pero, en general, todos llevan en sí a un pelotari. Sencillamente es el deporte nacional.

* * *

Méjico sabe algo de esto. Aquí han venido jugadores de gran categoría. Por Méjico desfilaron Isidoro Urrutia, Navarrete, Piatón, los hermanos Irigoyen, los Erdoza, Guillermo, Ituarte. Y posteriormente un flanco de jóvenes de perfil aquilatado: los "Ramuntxo" de Lodi, que llegaban a esas playas con el mismo ardor y entusiasmo de aquellos artistas, con idéntico anhelo de aplausos y de gloria.

Méjico ha contemplado sus hazañas. Aquellas noches del Nacional, en las que el graderío se llenaba por completo, hasta el punto de agotar las localidades, las recor-

bía oido hablar de la pelota como deporte espectacular y que acogió con cierto estrepito a los primeros jugadores, se entregó inmediatamente a ellos, porque comprendió que en realidad merecía la pena de entusiasmarse.

Los años se sucedieron. El Nacional ya resultaba insuficiente y falso de las conocimientos necesarios para cobijar a un público selecto y ahora entendido. Se construyó el que hoy es Frontón México, en la Plaza de la República. Y el éxito continuó. Cada vez más seguro. Más firme. Armado ya.

Las noches triunfales de este frontón se manendarán perennes en la memoria de los pelotaris vascos. ¿Por qué? Sin ninguna duda, porque para ellos en Méjico, sobre todos los países el que mejor supo comprender el valor y el esfuerzo que ellos realizaron.

Méjico se aficionó de tal manera al deporte vasco, que puede asegurarse, como dato significativo, que no hay en el mundo Nación que tenga más frontones que ésta. Cualquier chalé tiene su frontón. Y son muchas las casas que lo poseen. Y club. Los pelotaris—y nadie mejor que ellos podrá opinar sobre la materia—aseguran que el público mexicano entiende de pelota mejor que el de otros países de nuestros países vecinos.

Durante varios años se permaneció cerrado el Frontón de Méjico. Sin embargo, ahora parece que volverá ésta capital a proseguir la exhibición de pelota profesional con el mismo esplendor y entusiasmo de sus mejores tiempos.

Aquellas funciones de gala con una concurrencia elegante y distinguida, entre fogones de magnificencia, locuciones radiadas, artistas na-



En el Frontón México, alrededor de la pelota, han corrido siempre grandes voces. Una vez, elección de ministros, otras homenajes a diferentes personalidades, fiestas de caridad... Generalmente, se solicita al concurso de los pelotaris vascos.

Al cerrar la Edición】

UN GRAN BAILE EN EL CENTRO VASCO

Merlet y Colomina. Rosales caricaturizados. Alegría a medias. Música, canciones, bailes y más bromas. Gente joven en corto y espíritu devolviéndose a los compases "jondos" del "swing". La noche, más tranquila, más romántica. ¿Jubilosa también?—pasitos cortos, lentos, muy amantes, interpretando nada más que el "show" de Madrid. Pupurri de danzas internacionales. Carnaval, un carnaval que en parte sirve para olvidar penas y sinsabores.

El Centro vasco repleto de socios e invitados. Un éxito. Como todos los bailes que se celebran en él. Vimos muchas caras conocidas. Vascos venidos de todos los Estados mexicanos. De esta manera, los aquí residentes, tuvieron ocasión de compartir con aquellos que, por razones particulares, discurren su vida alejados de un ambiente tan señorialmente vasco.

La fiesta dejó un alegre sabor de boca. Duró hasta la madrugada. Y la Directiva del Centro Vasco experimentó la satisfacción del aplauso general; que es lo que se persigue. Que todo el mundo quede contento y con deseos de repetición.



En el Frontón México jugaron siempre grandes pelotaris. También se celebraron competiciones. El último en 1942, en el que tomaron parte Arana, Berroondo, Ituarte, Rocabio III, Guillermo, Piatón, Ugartetxe, Bernardo y Segundo. Veinticinco los dos últimos citados.

diciembre todavía los antiguos aficionados. Era una apertura de alegría, de amor, de fiesta. Nada suponía que iban la pareja Isidoro-Navarrete a contra los hermanos Erdoza, o quizás de los Irigoyen contra Aquiluz y Gutiérrez. Los programas, por lo regular, se basaban en primera figura, figura que fusiona a todos. Y aquí público que ha-

cionalizó y extranjero, con todos los méritos que aporta un público internacional y apasionado, se casi seguro que las veíamos. Las gestiones para el logro de la reapertura del frontón van por buen camino. Por de pronto, días pasados, se anuncia ya una ley que hace prever que tal cosa ocurrirá.

Hoy continúa viviendo en Méjico

tic de primera magnitud. Manifestación donde se plasma el arte y el esfuerzo muscular. Porque si es cierto que otros deportes requieren la lógica intuición y energía en alturas de fuerza y destreza, así podríamos permitirnos asegurar que como tales que realizan los pelotaris, no se encuentran más completos.

Euzkadi.

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LA TRAGEDIA DE PARANGARICUTIRO

Por qué no organizar un festival de auxilio?

La alegre y frondosa zona de San Juan Parangaricutiro está triste y desolada. Un solitario desconocido hasta allí, ha sembrado el terror al vencer de sus entrañas la lava quebradora que ya lo barre y lo devora.

Toda gran tragedia exige conmemoración. Los lamentos compuestos de la rica cultura agrícola han sido de pronto que todo su trabajo, el suficiente contenido de arroz macho a la tierra el fruto apreciado, no les ha servido de nada. Han sido obligados a huir, abandonando sus huertas y sus casas.

Una de las facetas más tristes de la vida de los mortales es la del cuando punitivo por errores, perecidos o ciudades. Nosotros, los que tuvimos la desgracia de padir hospitalidad a quienes no comprendieron nuestra tragedia, nos damos cuenta de lo que supone la amargura de los vecinos próximos al volcán.

Estas sencillas gentes precisan de apoyo. Un apoyo moral y material, sin consuelos vanos, ni palabras buenas. ¿Porqué no acudir en su socorro?

Nosotros nos permitimos hacer una sugerencia. Seguro es que México no faltarian gentes

acogieran con entusiasmo nuestra idea. Es cuestión de voluntad.

Podría celebrarse un festival a base de elementos vascos y mexicanos. El Frontón de Méjico es un lugar magnífico para ello. En esta función —estamos seguros que aportarian gustosamente— concursaría parte el Ofréón Vasco, que, en sus breves intervenciones, ha demostrado tratarse de una magnífica masa coral; Urkiza y Aedo, los dos simpáticos futbolistas que lo mismo cantan por mañuguetas, moráculos, habaneras y mexicanas, que le dan a la bolita con idéntico gusto y destreza; los "Tariaculis", que en el citado beneficio aportarian la nota nacional; podría también organizarse un gran partido de pelota a base de los más destacados pelotaris residentes en la capital de Méjico, y hasta, para completar el magnífico programa, ¡no cabe suponer la intervención desinteresada de los artistas más en boga del teatro y el cine nacional?

Nosotros lanzamos la idea, dispuestos a colaborar en el beneficio con el mismo entusiasmo que si se tratara de algo propio, porque, en este caso, como comercio exterior, México es hoy nuestra casa.

Impugnar las ansias autonómicas de nuestro pueblo, con carantonas que a nadie esparcen, fue tarea a la que se dedicaron algunos nacenes del pueblo vasco. El "obstinado rigor" llegó a convertirse en sistema. Pero al obstinado supo oponerse la acción, y a la base de pretendidos fundamentos de oposición, la contrabas.

Uno de los aspectos más curiosos de los polemizadores, consistió en hacerse fuerte en el derecho, en cuanto codificaba las más viejas costumbres de Euskadi. ¡Ah! pero con hábil y artesa tática, querían llegar a la infatilidad de la rata, diciéndole: ¿Qué va a ser de nuestros juegos y danzas? ¿Qué de nuestras artes populares? En una palabra, temían la mitificación, la destrucción del Folklore Vasco. Y es que en él estaba comprendida la pureza y la belleza, el ritmo y la armonía; el secreto de las lágrimas del ingenio y la admiración del estrafío.

Hace unos años se celebró en Barcelona, un Congreso Internacional de Artes populares Vascas. Para anunciar el Congreso, el Rdo. P. Pierre Llende, esclarecido paladín del euskera en el Soule, esculpió esta magnífica frase: "Anduve camino y recogi piedras para mi onda. Valian más que diamantes, porque eran huesos de antepasados". No puede aludirse al folklore, con más nobleza.

Fué allí, donde la voz de un congresista, Mrs. Iribarne, se alzó pujante y temerosa a la vez, e la visión de lo que él llamó "invación turística", que generaba, —se refería al nuge o propólipa de Biarritz—, con desterrar las señas manifestaciones artísticas. Eso constituyeron el complemento de su particularidad, que si bien esencial al analizar su estructura y formación, no constituye atributo finidor de su nacionalidad. Y ése

además de basarse en el irrecusable testimonio de una no muy lejana Historia, se manifiesta principalmente, por un año, que siempre ha dominado al vasco: el orgullo, que supone renunciación de vanidad personal, para ofrecer a la Historia Vasca, apéndices grandes empresas, valor y amor a la libertad. Hablen si no las virtudes de nuestros antepasados: la Ercano, en Loiás; la de Urdaneta, en Méjico; la de Blas de Lezo, Cartajena de Indias; la de Legazpi en Manila; la de Goicoechea en Brest y la de Carriquianzo, en el Tabor. Por eso los vascos, tienen bien ganada su fama de "Imperadores" porque imparten, en su acepción original, presuponе proteger, custodiar no convertir, o sea, salvar manteniendo a la muerte. Si consolidar —según frase de Urkiza—, consolidar es también, fundir vínculos ardientes. Imperio podrá ser "totalidad", podrá ser la solución de la conciencia de la nación, por una refundición de creyentes o por la imposición de ideas doctrinas, como derecho a todo el conquistador.

Pero la generosidad de nuestros "imperadores", su desprecio por la riqueza terrenal, los coloca entre personajes de leyenda, como los "héroes" de las más grandes empresas de milagro y amor.

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Euzko-Deya



La voz de los vascos en Mexico.

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Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith for the information
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Very truly yours,

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La voz de los vascos en México.

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..... de de 1943.

Firma.

«Guernica!!

Por aquí pasó la Luftwaffe



Ante la inaudita desaparición de los elementos rebeldes, afirmando que somos nosotros quienes heredamos nuestras posibles, sobre todo el mundo al ver de protesta, la más entusiasta y encendida, apelando al testimonio de los numerosos periodistas y representaciones extranjeras que con tanto terror han contemplado hasta donde llega la infamia de destrucción de los merecerios al servicio de los fascistas españoles.—Anto Díaz y ante lo Histórico, que a todos nos ha de juzgar, afirme que durante tres horas y media los aviones alemanes bombardearon con todo desenfado la población indefensa de la histórica villa de Guernica, reduciéndola a cenizas, perdiéndole con el fuego de mortandades a mujeres y niños que han parecido en gran número, huyendo los demás alrededor por el terror.—Pregunto al mundo civilizado si se puede permitir al autoritario de un país que ha hecho siempre como su ejercitaria más preclara la defensa de su libertad y de la sociedad democrática que Guernica, con su frío silencio, ha dominado en los siglos.—Quiero oír que las naciones consideran en conflicto más trascendente en el mundo y en el que vienen a refugiarse a Bilbao.—Nada padres para los hombres, para nuestro propósito firmo de defender la libertad de nuestro pueblo nos haremos afrontar los mayores sacrificios con el ánimo sereno y la conciencia tranquila.—José Antonio Aguirre.—Madrid, 15 de Abril de 1937.

Euzko Deya

La voz de los bascos en México

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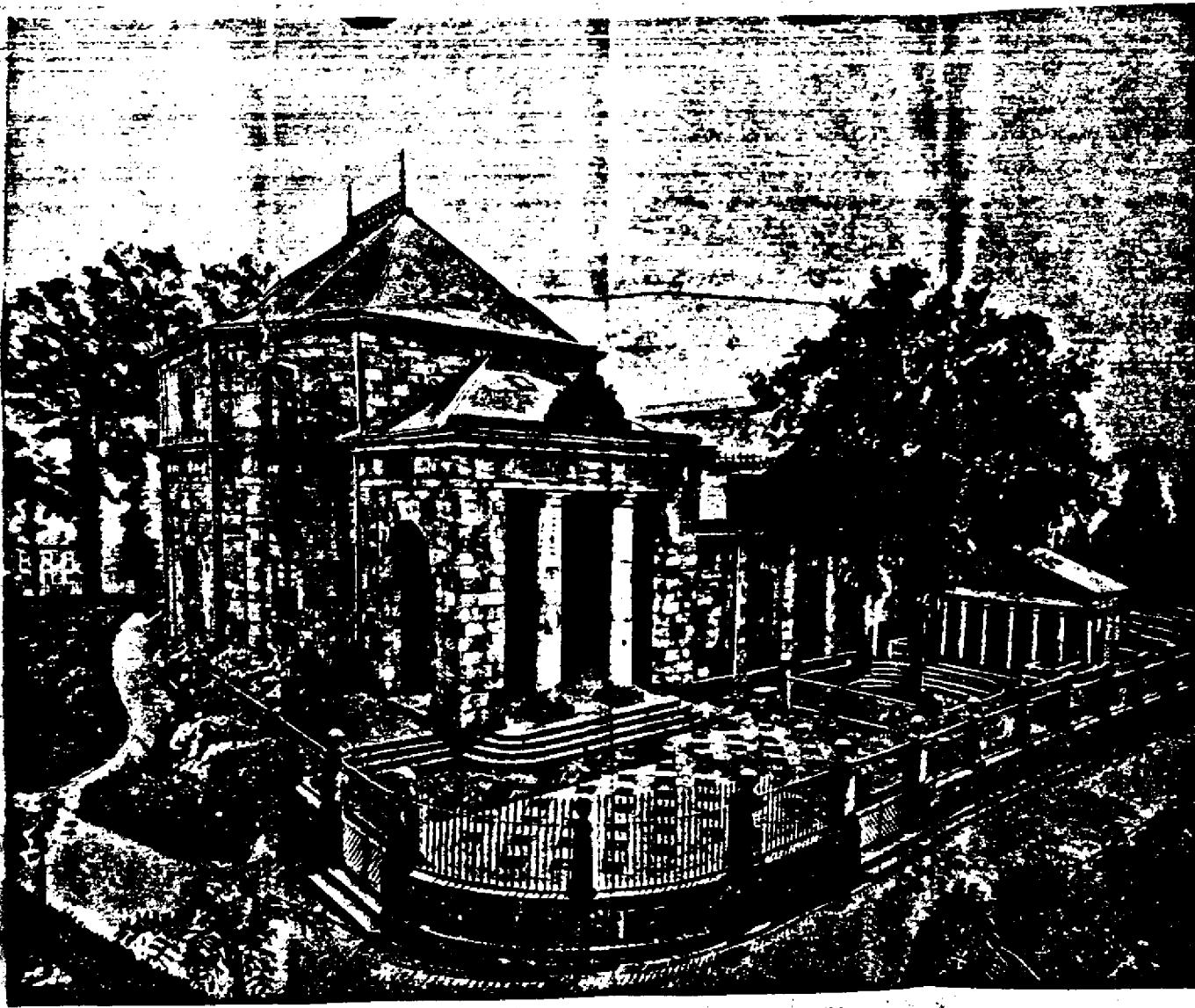
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Méjico, D. F., 16 de abril de 1943.

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Guernica, Símbolo de Libertad y Sacrificio



SUZKO-DEYA. dadas el presente número, al momento de Guernica, que el fue como capital basal y eje de los libertados vascos en suelo y adentro de su mundo entero, se consagró como ciudad milagro a partir del 26 de Abril de 1937, en que fue destruida y consumida por la aviación alemana, en la llama e tragedia que queda inlevada en el documento fotográfico que el factor encontró en la tumba pípila.—Lo patético cierto del mundo que cubrió la aplicación de la teoría premisa de la guerra total y del espíritu asesino de la aviación, fue Guernica, todo como sucesivos sucesores tuvieron memoria.—Los padres de libertades, compatriotas y vecinos de aquella estancia, congregados en el tradicional y pacífico mercado que proclamaron en aquel horno incendiario, tanto lucha. Otras ciudades de Euskadi y de España fueron destruidas de cerca 15 milenios antes, porque la guerra civil había impuesto ya, como criterio, para su desgracia, no lo contrario.—El edificio que sirve esta fotografía, es el Palacio donde se reunieron los representantes del pueblo vasco de Vizcaya, y constituyeron la Asamblea Legislativa conjunta con el Ayuntamiento de Bermeo-Guernica. Allí allí se ve el tradicional Atabal de Guernica conservado desde siglos, y por el cual entre la misma noche que dieron vida a las patrias de Asturias, el asesino de cuya muerte se establecieron los mandatarios Juanes del Pueblo Vasco. Aún con Atabal jurió el Presidente de Euskadi, don José Antonio Aguirre, el día 7 de Octubre de 1936, al ser proclamado Presidente por los representantes legítimos del País Vasco.—El Parlamento Vasco y el Atabal que custodia la fotografía, están situados en territorio que pertenece a la comarca de Lea, hoy subordinada en el municipio Guernica-Lea. De su anterior el horizonte de que, a punto de la destrucción completa de la villa de Guernica, la villa de Lea y el vecino que se vé en la fotografía quedaron intactos salvándose para la posteridad. Los hermosos elementos portátiles y ornamentales que todo lo decoraron, no pudieron deshacerse aquello que se quemó y aquello que quedó en pie, profundamente al recordar que el espíritu vasco, el alma vasca y la libertad de los liberales y de los populares, prendió sus tristemente arruinadas piezas para que no muriera el pueblo vasco.—El Atabal de Guernica venció a los vengados nazis. No se vence habrá visto a los tropas gubernamentales de Napoleón, cuando invadieron la Península Iberica y dieron por quienes lo vencieron al pueblo vasco.—El Atabal de Guernica venció a los vengados nazis. No se vence habrá visto a los tropas gubernamentales de Napoleón, cuando invadieron la Península Iberica y dieron por quienes lo vencieron al pueblo vasco.

que al conquerir los leales soldados Guernica en valiente, devoto y noble forma d'los, los respetuosos hermanos generales de honor al hermano Atabal de los libertados vascos.

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